

## COTTON TAX TO BE RETURNED

Congressman Heflin, of Alabama, to introduce bill in House.

AMOUNTS TO \$68,072,388

Plan is to use Unclaimed Portion for Road-Building in the Various States.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—Based upon the alleged unconstitutionality of the old cotton tax law that was enacted by the Federal government during the Civil War, a bill was this afternoon introduced in the House by Representative J. Thomas Heflin, of the Fifth Alabama District, refunding \$68,072,388.99 that was thus illegally collected by the United States during the prosecution of the war and afterwards.

Citizens of twenty-eight States will benefit in the event of the adoption of the bill that has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

So much of the appropriated fund as is not exhausted in the payment of individual claims will be given to the respective States to be used in the improvement of the public roads.

Virginia will receive \$57,558.58.

North Carolina's share would be \$1,585,704.87, and Iowa takes the list, entitled to but 27 cents.

The cotton-growing States of the South are the principal beneficiaries under the bill, but several million dollars are due States of the North and West.

Mr. Heflin hopes to interest many of the Republican members from these States, and in this way secure the passage of his bill.

It is provided by the bill that individual claimants shall be allowed one year in which to establish the validity of their claims, after which the balance of the money shall be apportioned among the several States.

**Road-Building Fund.**

It shall constitute a fund for building and improving public roads and shall be expended for such purposes under the directions of the Governors of the States.

Somewhat similar bills have heretofore been introduced in Congress, but they have failed of passage, being lost in the committee. Mr. Heflin has fortified himself against a possibility of this kind, and believes that he will, in course of time, be able to get the measure before Congress on its merits.

Then its passage and the restoration of the money is assured, he thinks.

All previous bills on this subject have provided that the money should be expended for educational purposes, whereas the Heflin measure devotes it to public roads. He thinks the alteration will strengthen the bill, inasmuch as the government will, of its own volition, expend millions of dollars in building roads at some future time, and should the cotton tax money be put to such purposes in the

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**OZOMULSION**

Nourishes the Sick Back to Health

Beneficial Results are Obtained after the First Dose.

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**Ozomulsion Laboratories,**

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South at the present time it would lessen the amount to be appropriated when the goods roads movement is finally launched. The money collected by taxes on cotton is still held intact by the government.

**No Tax on Treasury.**

It has never been touched, and the passage of the Heflin bill would not tax the treasury at all. The money cannot be touched until Congress has adjudicated all claims in connection with its collection. Congressman Heflin, in speaking of his bill to-night, said:

"This cotton tax was collected under an act that clearly violates section 2, paragraph 2, of the Federal Constitution, and I do not believe the government will persist much longer in holding the money from our people. Congress passed an act in 1871 returning to the States the money that had been collected by direct tax on land, thereby establishing a precedent."

"I have discussed my bill with members from Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas, and they have all assured me of their active support."

**Jamestown Loan.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to a modification of the Senate provision on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill regarding the financing of the Jamestown Exposition. The House provision, which was reported to-day, authorizes a government loan of \$800,000 on the real estate and other property of the exposition company as security. Mr. Tawney gave notice that he would call the measure up in the House Monday.

**NOT SCHOOLS, BUT**

**CHEAP LABOR**

(Continued from First Page.)

school officials of San Francisco are now on their way to this city to confer with

## JAPANESE PEER IS FOR PEACE

Says His Country Understands That Opposition Is Purely Local.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Finest Utterance Since the Farewell Address of George Washington.

TOKIO, Feb. 2.—Baron Kantaro Kaneko, a distinguished member of the Japanese house of peers and a special ambassador recently visited America and study political and economic conditions there, has just been interviewed on the San Francisco school question. In the course of the interview he said: "From the outset I knew it to be a local question, unendorsed by American public opinion, and I have been speaking of it to my friends in that light."

"This is more than confirmed by President Roosevelt's message, which I consider the greatest utterance since the farewell message of President Washington. It is unprecedented in the way it so strongly advocates a foreign cause. No stronger or abler advocate could be found for Japan. When the text of his message bearing on the school question was fully translated in the leading papers throughout this country, even in the island of Formosa all could readily see and appreciate the profoundness of his arguments."

"Had the question arisen elsewhere the crisis would have occurred and loud defiance have been uttered, the length and breadth of the empire." Continuing he said: "All my friends who have recently returned from abroad, making comparative observations of educational systems in civilized countries, concur in giving the first rank to the American system. The fact that such an excellent fruit of civilization has been refused to the children of a friendly power, and that, too, in a country acknowledged as the practical exponent of humanitarianism only tends to alienate it from the sympathies of the civilized world."

He added:

"The affair, disagreeable and regrettable as it is, has served the unique purpose of demonstrating to the world how deep rooted is the friendship between Japan and America. The latent cordiality Japan entertains for her tutor is shown by the fact that, suffering under the severest strain, Japan does not forget what she owes to America in her modern progress, but unflinchingly trusts in support to her rights to the justice which guides American sentiment."

**EUROPE UPSET BY WAR SCARE**

Trouble Between America and Japan Depresses All Securities.

LONDON, February 2.—Dispatches received here from the United States, reporting renewed tension between the United States and Japan over the San Francisco school incident, are published with rather decisive comment, as the press takes the view that Japan is not as belligerent as she is represented; and the official view, while it does not minimize the delicate points involved, still does not regard the question as having entered upon the critical stage. It is pointed out that the report of a Japanese "ultimatum" probably arises from the popular use of the word ultimatum instead of its decisive meaning under international law. Government circles thus far have given little consideration to this controversy, as they do not share the view that it is likely to embroil Great Britain under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Officials here point out that the whole thing is more a question between the Federal and State governments than between Japan and the United States. During a recent informal exchange of views, one of the chief government officials said that the difficulties of the Federal government in dealing with the different States could be appreciated here, owing to Newfoundland and other colonies. Concerning the Anglo-Japanese treaty for mutual support, the official view is that the treaty is limited by its preamble to the maintenance of the territorial rights of Great Britain and Japan in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

**BERLIN WATCHFUL.**

Japanese Ambassador Says Relations Are Not Strained.

BERLIN, February 2.—The foreign office, which naturally takes the greatest interest in the question being discussed between the United States and Japan, does not regard the differences as having reached a serious point. The Japanese Embassy to-day received inquiries on the subject from various newspapers, and said there was no reason to consider the relations between the United States and Japan as being in any way strained, adding that President Roosevelt doubtless will settle the whole matter to the satisfaction of Japan.

The newspapers here spread on the "threatened war between the United States and Japan," give comparisons of the navies of the two countries, point to the isolated position of the American fleet in Pacific waters, and the difficulties the United States would encounter in concentrating a fleet, sending it to the Far East and operating it successfully at such a distance from its bases and so on, but they fully recognize the enormous resources of the United States, and also the probability that President Roosevelt will succeed in satisfactorily arranging the question under discussion.

The Vossische Zeitung's source report to-day says:

"Prices on the bourse to-day were depressed on account of the dispute which has arisen between the United States and Japan, which is regarded here, as in London, as being very serious. The lower quotations of Japanese bonds in London caused a similar decline in Berlin."

Japanese 4-1/2 per cent. fell over three-quarters of a point, but recovered partly after the close of the bourse.

**CULLOM SAYS "NO WAR."**

No Chance of Going to War With Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—After a talk with the President to-day, Senator Cullom, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said: "This war scare is all bosh. To like to 'go to war' with Senator Perkins for talking the way he did last night."

"There is no more chance of our going to war with Japan over this little school question," said the Senator, "than there is of fighting China, Russia or Great Britain."

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## CONTRACTOR WHO HAS MILLIONS BEHIND HIM



WILLIAM J. OLLIVER, OF TENNESSEE, Who made the lowest bid for digging the Panama Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt and the head of the diplomatic department of the government regarding the general situation, and with a view to reaching a common ground of settlement. The President is on the side of Japan in so far as the question of admitting Japanese children to our schools is concerned. He has done everything in his power to compel this to be done, far more than has ever been done by one of his predecessors in the way of making a State conform to his ideas in questions of its internal policy. He has insisted that Japan is right in demanding that the children of her citizens be allowed in white schools.

The interesting question arises: Suppose Japan should make the refusal of the San Francisco schools to allow Japanese children in schools to whites the basis of a declaration of war, would President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, feel that he was waging a righteous war in defending American territory from invasion, or in invading the territory of Japan?

There were no developments in the situation to-day. Secretary Root would not discuss the subject, save to declare there was no danger of war. Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, pool-pooled the idea of a war, although Senator Perkins, of California, who is thoroughly familiar with sentiment on the Pacific coast took occasion in a speech before the National Geographical Society in this city last night to declare emphatically that war with Japan was inevitable.

A high military official, who would not allow the use of his name in connection with the subject, made the statement to-night that in his opinion war between America and Japan was inevitable, although he did not think it was exactly imminent.

"In my opinion," he said, "a war between Japan and America would last about six years, assuming that diplomacy was not invoked to put an end to the struggle. I think the Japanese would take the Philippines at the beginning of the war. I think we should have hard work preventing their taking Hawaii. I do not believe they would send troops to America or a fleet into the waters along our western coast. I believe the war would result in the complete overthrow of Japan. America could be depended upon to make it assured that Japan would not be in position to destroy the world's peace for a long time to come."

This news that the price of Japanese bonds declined on the Berlin Bourse to-day, due to disquieting news, indicating possibility of war between Japan and this country, was regarded as significant. If indications of a war at some time more or less remote have such an effect upon Japanese securities, how great must be their decline when hostilities are begun, and how far below par must they be should America break Japanese power at the end of a prolonged struggle.

The opinion was expressed that nothing more strongly indicative of peace could be suggested than the cablegram telling of how the German bankers regarded the prospect of war.

As a result of the war talk, it is believed that the President will secure far more liberal appropriations for the army and navy, including a second battleship of the "Dreadnought" class; less rigid school regulations against Japanese in California, and probably some concessions from the Japanese in the negotiations now pending, although, as stated above, these are very difficult to obtain, so cocky are the conquerors of the Russian Bear.

**OLIVER SECURES WEALTHY BACKERS**

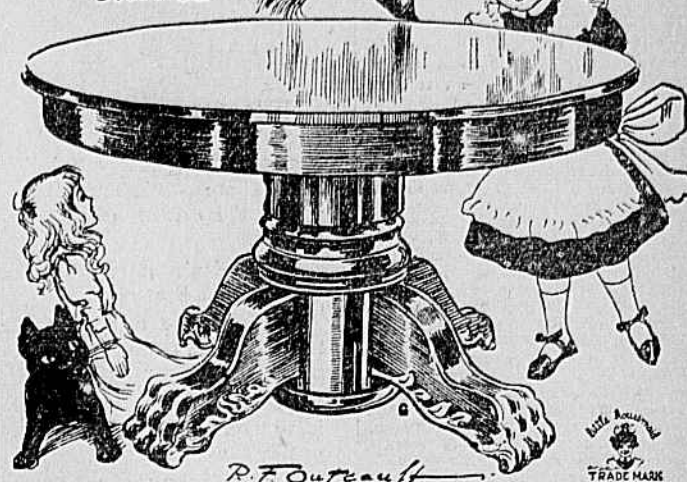
Great Aggregation of Contractors Representing Many Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—William J. Olliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., the lowest bidder for the construction of the Panama Canal, has gotten together as his associates some of the largest contractors in the United States, most of whom have been engaged on government construction work running into millions of dollars. The men, whose names he will submit before the ten days allowed him to complete his bid expire, are as follows:

John B. McDonald, New York, who built the subway; John Pelree, New York, who built the Portsmouth dry-dock, the Chicago and Washington post-office buildings, as well as other government works, amounting to over \$50,000,000; W. H. Sayre, of the International Contracting Company, New York; P. L. Brennan, of the Brennan Contracting Company, Washington, D. C.; John H. Gerrish, of the Eastern Dredging Company, Boston, and D. T. Walsh, of the Walsh Contracting Company, Davenport, Iowa.

Frederick C. Stevens, of Albany and Washington, who has agreed to undertake the financial end of the deal, had an interview with Secretary Taft to-day, but neither the secretary nor Mr. Stevens would make any statement in reference thereto.

little house maid says you might as well have a nice table



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a nice table with lots of good things on it to eat goes a long ways towards making father the happiest and most contented man on earth. we have some splendid bargains in nice tables at 3.50, 5.00, 10.

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HOUSE'S TRIBUTE TO A. P. GORMAN

\$209,180,561 IN POSTAL BILL

Speaker Cannon Spoke in Warm Praise of His Friend of Many Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The business of the House was laid aside at 2 o'clock to-day by previous arrangement, in order that the members might pay fitting tribute to the memory of the late Senator from Maryland, Arthur Pue Gorman.

Representative Talbot, of Maryland, was the first speaker, and he was followed by Speaker Cannon, who called Mr. Talbot to preside over the House, and taking a place near his old seat on the Republican side, told in simple phrases of his long association with the dead Senator. The tribute of the Speaker to Mr. Gorman was warm and heartfelt, and the unusually large number of Representatives present unconsciously broke into applause at the conclusion of his tender estimate of this famous son of Maryland.

He said that in his opinion Mr. Gorman had contributed to the progress of the Republic, and of civilization as he was given the light, and he thought a man who could make this declaration as he passed over, after a public life, should regard himself fortunate.

**Changed History.**

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, followed the speaker. Speaking of the campaign of 1888, Mr. Clark vouchsafed it as his opinion that, had Senator Gorman been chairman of the National Democratic Committee in that year, Cleveland would have been re-elected, "and the current of our history changed for years—it may be, forever."

Referring to the Cleveland-Gorman feud, Mr. Clark said that it was not for him to say upon whom rested the blame, but he regarded it as the turning point in the politics of the country.

In the course of his remarks on the life of Senator Gorman, Mr. Towne, of New York, took occasion to pay his compliment to the "muck-raker."

**Muck Rake.**

"The function of the 'muck-raker,'" said Mr. Towne, "is not that of criticism at all. It is frankly one of pessimism, of spite, of hatred, of elemental, savage, indiscriminate cruelty."

Other whistles were delivered by Messrs. Livingston, of Georgia; Smith, of Missouri; Clayton, of Alabama; Byrd, of Mississippi; Goulden, of New York, and Gil, of Maryland.

With the conclusion of the exercises the House, out of respect to the late Representative from New York, Mr. Black, and as a further mark of respect to the late Senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, adjourned till Monday.

**Coons vs. Coons.**

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia does not usually hold sessions on Saturday, but yesterday the judges sat for a short while especially to accommodate counsel in the case of Coons vs. Coons, from the Circuit Court of Culpeper county. Argument was heard and the case submitted.

**Card Party.**

Mrs. M. D. Hoge gave a card party last evening in honor of her niece, Miss Alice Ayler Callaway, who is spending the winter in Richmond.

**Miss Siewers Entertains.**

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Siewers entertained last evening in honor of their eldest daughter, Miss Rose Elizabeth Siewers.

Miss Siewers was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Misses Sabina and Cecelia Siewers. Many interesting games were played, Mr. George J. Hucher, Mr. and Mrs. August H. Backer, Miss C. Hulcher and Mr. L. Ackerman being the winners. Music, singing and dancing contributed to the enjoyment of the evening.

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Among the many good things which we have in this line are:

Cherries, Apricots, Plums, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Peaches, Pears.

Popular Sizes. Finest Quality. A Trial Will Please You. Also Have Many Kinds in Glass Jars.

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## Advertising Knowledge

does not come in a few months nor a year or so; experience of many years is necessary.

## Massengale

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OUR ADVERTISING SELLS GOODS.

ADVERTISING IS DIRECTLY SELLING GOODS FOR ADVERTISERS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND CAN SELL THEM FOR YOU.

## SERVICE

If you want the kind of advertising we speak of, then we would be glad to talk with you and explain our plans fully. If you want the other kind, which wastes your money, we can't do business with you.

OUR PLAN OF ADVERTISING DULY CONSIDERS AND COMBINES EVERY PART OF YOUR BUSINESS—

The newspaper and magazine copy, drawings, type arrangement and display.

The items of salesmanship that it should embrace.

The goods, the prices, the proper time, place for display of both.

Booklets, printed matter, etc.

Our record of results shows the mediums to reach the people you desire to reach.

Our service and experience in the advertising field covers many years. Our business has grown until we have important offices in both Richmond and Atlanta.

The LARGEST, BEST EQUIPPED ADVERTISING AGENCY SOUTH AND ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE UNITED STATES, EMBRACING

A Complete Printing Establishment, Full Corps of Artists,

Trained Staff of Copy Writers, Complete Checking Department,

Accounting Department, Photographic Department,

Rate Department,

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